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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

OF

THE SCHOOL

OF

GREAT WINDMILL STREET.

LONDON:

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1819.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MUSEUM.

THIS Room, which has been admired for its Proportions, was built by Doctor William Hunter for his Collection. That Collection is now in the University of Glasgow. The Rival Collection formed by Dr. Hunter's Brother, Mr. John Hunter, formerly in Leicester Square, is now in the College of Surgeons, having being purchased by Government, and given into the custody of the College.

The Present Collection is unlike those of the Hunters, in as much as it is entirely devoted to Human Anatomy. Mr. Hunter's Museum was chiefly valuable for comparative Anatomy; Dr. Hunter's was celebrated for rare Books, choice Minerals, and valuable Medals and Coins, but still the Anatomical part was splendid and large. This Room which formerly contained all these subjects, is now filled entirely with the specimens of the Natural and Morbid Human Structure, to the exclusion of every other less interesting object.

The formation of this Museum, may be divided into three periods,—that formed by Mr. Wilson—that formed by Mr. Bell, and the addition made during the last seven years.

Mr. Bell's original Collection consisted of preparations, both of Natural and Morbid Anatomy. It was particularly valuable in Quicksilver Preparations; in Preparations of the Lymphatics; in Diseased Bones; in Diseases of the Bladder and Urethra, and in Models of Diseased Viscera.

The Collection of Mr. Wilson was remarkable for the exquisitely neat manner in which the Preparations had been dissected and preserved. Its value was principally in the complete Series of Preparations, exhibiting the Minute Structure, and arranged so as to correspond with the Lectures. These must always form an important part of the Present Museum from their intrinsic value, as well as from the Maker, who learned his art under the Celebrated Mr. Cruickshank,* the Colleague of Dr. Hunter.

By the arrangement betwixt Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bell, Mr. Wilson's Preparations became the property of the latter, and the two Collections were united. Since that period, that is in the last seven years, great additions have been made (not less than one third of the whole.) To the pupils of that period, it is not necessary to say that this has been done principally through the labours of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw was a pupil of Mr. Bell's at a very early age, and has continued making Preparations under him for eleven years. The pupils of the School will therefore acknowledge how well entitled he is to take a share of the Lectures, and to become the Successor of the Present Teachers.

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* The fine Collection of Mr. Cruickshank was bought by the Empress of Russia.

DESCRIPTION, &c.

THE Museum is at present arranged under DIVISIONS,—each DIVISION has a certain number of SUB-DIVISIONS, in each of which there are two SECTIONS, NATURAL and MORBID.

The Divisions are marked by the Roman Numerals, the Sub-divisions by the Arabic, and the Section Natural or Morbid by the letter N. or M.

The Divisions are not at present placed in the Museum, in regular succession, for some parts are more conveniently shewn in one place than another; but there can be no difficulty in finding a division, as there is a large ticket over each.

The Preparations belonging to each division whatever may be their size, are always arranged together; the number of the bottle may be known by an Arabic numeral, after the letter N. or M.

This manner of numbering may appear complicated, but it has been dictated by necessity, and is found to be the best adapted to admit of the introduction of New Preparations without deranging the others; some of the new Specimens are marked by a small letter after the number of the bottle; thus if there have been several New Preparations which would naturally follow a Specimen marked 10, they would be numbered 10. a. 10. b. &c. instead of being put at the end of the Series; to allow of this, the Tickets explanatory of each Preparation are moveable.

If the Visitor has had his attention directed to some particular preparation, suppose that it is an example of Disease of the Heart, he will look for the Division of the Circulating System, which is marked XII. for the Subdivision containing the Heart, which is marked 1. and the Section Morbid marked M. after this letter is the Number of the Bottle, thus if he be looking for the Twentieth Specimen of Disease of the Heart, he would find it marked XII. I. M. 20.

The Extent and Value of this Collection, will of itself prove how long it has been the object of the Teachers of this School to improve Human Anatomy.

An extended Catalogue of the Preparations would be at once the best founded System of Natural and Morbid Anatomy, and the most extensive that ever was given to the Public.

The object of the following short description is merely to give a Visitor some idea of the Plan and Contents of the Museum. The detailed account of the Preparations occupying at present several Folio Volumes.

Attached to each preparation there is a Ticket, giving a short description of it. A Stranger may commence by going to the South Side of the Gallery, when he will find the First Division.

DIVISION I.—BONE.

It includes all the Preparations of Bone, except those injured by Gunshot, which form a distinct Division. The sub-divisions of the Section Natural, are, 1st, Osteogeny; 2d, The Varieties of the Skull at the different Periods of Life; 3d, The Varieties of National Form—all the other Varieties are classed with the Bones used for Demonstration, and which are arranged in drawers.

I. N. 1. 2. Preparations exhibiting the state of the Bone, where the Membranes have been destroyed by fire; the Earthy part only remains, but still the Form of the Bone is complete.

—— 3. to 7. The Earthy Matter destroyed by Acid—in these instances the Bone still retains its Form, as the Membranes and Cartilage remain.

—— 8. to 16. Shew the manner in which the Cancelli are disposed.

—— 19. to 57. Injections of Bones, illustrative of the Progress of Ossification, and shewing the connections of the Epiphyses with the Body of the Bone—the Periosteum, &c.

I. N. 29. to 29. a. b. c. d. e. f. Exhibits the effect upon Bones when an Animal is fed with Madder.

—— 58. to 67. Is a series of Preparations, exhibiting the Membrane around the Brain of the Embryo; and in succession the Progress of Ossification in the Bones of the Cranium, until the Skull is complete.

—— 90. to 103. Here is seen the Progress of Ossification in the Bones of the Arm.

—— 104. to 116. The Progress of Ossification in the Bones of the Lower Extremity.

—— 70. to 89 The same changes are exhibited in the Bones of the Chest.

This Sub-division explains a very important part of the Natural Structure, and of the Physiology. It shews how the Firmness of the Bone is consistent with the Life of the Membranes and Vessels. It shews the manner in which the Retiform Structure of the Earth of Bone admits the Vessels and the Membrane. It shews how the Solid Texture of the Bones is subject to change.

The next SUB-DIVISION is at present arranged in one of the CABINETS at the West end of the Gallery; in it there are a variety of Skulls, exemplifying the effects of the Rising and Falling of the Teeth, and the Variety in the National Form of the Head.—There are some Skulls of Animals, illustrative of the same subject, and some Sketches, suited to the Class Demonstrations.

The Diseases of the Bones are divided into nine Sub-divisions.—The First is FRACTURE of the CYLINDRICAL BONES, I. 1. M. of which there are 50 Specimens.—Here the Student may perceive the remarkable similarity in the Fractures of the Thigh Bone, and hence be drawn to attend to the cause of Distortion in these cases.

I. 1. M. 21. Is a remarkable specimen of the Diastasis, or Separation of the Epiphysis of the Thigh Bone in a Lad.

—— 26. to 28. Are Preparations exhibiting the Progress of the Union of the Fractured Bone by Callus. See also 41.

—— 35. The Thigh Bone Fractured, and not united.

I. 1. M.	36.	Jaw Bone Fractured and not united.—These are examples of the Artificial Joint, which is sometimes formed after Fracture.
——	40. and 41.	Examples of Soft Cancer, beginning in the New Formed Bone, succeeding to Fracture.
——	37. 38. 39. 46. 48.	Specimens of the Fracture of the Neck of the Thigh Bone.—In some of them the Bone is wasted, and the Union ligamentous. This sort of Fracture never unites.
——	39.	Exhibits the kind of Fracture of the Head of the Thigh Bone, which unites like a common Fracture of the Body of the Bone.
——	29. to 34.	Are Specimens of Fracture of the Patella. In these six Preparations the subject is completed.

The next Sub-division, I. 2. M. is that of Ulcers, Caries, and Necrosis of the Cylindrical Bones. There are a great number of those Preparations; the finest are in bottles, and are 50 in number. They are arranged on the North side of the Gallery.—One set shews the different effects of Caries; another, the Progress of Exfoliation, and in the Third, there are some remarkable Specimens of Necrosis. One of these was produced artificially; there are several in consequence of Suppuration within the Bone, after Amputation, and others from Disease attacking the Meditulium.

It will be observed in these Specimens, that Necrosis does not take place in the Heads of the Bones, but only in the Cylindrical part. This was the foundation of Mr. Bell's objection to Amputation at the Shoulder or Hip Joint in Cases of Necrosis from Gun-shot.

Sub-division I. 3. M. contains examples of Rickets and Molities Ossium. The Specimens, in consequence of their size, are necessarily in different parts of the Room. There are about thirty examples, and among those there are a considerable number of Distorted Pelves, most of which are increased in interest by having been the subjects of Difficult Labours.

In the East end of the Room, there is the Skeleton of a Woman, who died in Child Bed, she was 30½ inches high, and exhibits the most remarkable degree of DISTORTION of any on record from RICKETS. The Cavity of the Pelvis is of a Triangular Shape. The Child was delivered, but the Woman died.

In the other side of the Room, the Skeleton of Christie Moore, who died in Child Bed, heighth little more than 3 feet. On her First Pregnancy, Abortion was procured before the Maturity of the Child. The second time she was allowed to go the Full Period, and fell a sacrifice to the attempt to deliver her by the Crotchet.

Triangular Pelvis; the Woman was delivered, but died in consequence of improper Violence with Instruments.

The Student will now notice the difference of Distortion from RICKETS, and that by MOLITIES OSSIUM. In the cabinet opposite the Stair of the Gallery, is a very remarkable Skeleton of a Woman, who suffered the CESARIAN SECTION; it is an Example of the MOLITIES OSSIUM. She became Pregnant seven times; in the three last she suffered Difficult Labours from an increased Deformity in the Pelvis; and in the last it was found quite impossible to deliver the Child through the Pelvis. The Child lived, the Mother died in consequence of the Operation. The Pelvis is so small that it will not allow a ball an inch in diameter to pass at any part.

In noticing those examples, the Student of Midwifery will observe that the Practice in cases of Distorted Pelvis will be regulated as much by the Figure of the Brim, as by the Degree of Distortion.

The Fourth Sub-division, I. 4. M. contains the EXOSTOSIS and TUMOURS; among those there are some very fine examples of FUNGUS HÆMATODES, or SOFT CANCER in the BONES. There are also several casts from the LARGE BONEY TUMOUR. The examples of common EXOSTOSIS are very numerous, and with them the VENEREAL NODES are arranged.

The Fifth Sub-division, I. 5. M. is that of the FRACTURED SKULLS. There are more than twenty Specimens, shewing the great variety in the kind of Fracture; the difference of the appearance of Fracture of the External Table, and that of the Tabula Vetrea is shewn—the Course of Fissures, &c.

Section Sixth, I. 6. M. FRACTURE of the SPINE. In some of these, the Bodies of the Vertebræ have been broken; in others, the Tube for the Spinal Marrow has been crushed, and in one, a Diastasis of two of the Vertebræ had taken place. The Patients, in several of these cases, died of Suppuration within the Theca; in No. 1, the Patient lived until the Bones were firmly united.—See Gun-shot Fractures.

The Seventh Sub-division, I. 7. M. includes the examples of CARIES and EXFOLIATION of the CRANIUM; among those thirty Specimens there will be found some very interesting examples of EXFOLIATION from External Injury, and from Disease.

Sub-division Eighth, I. 8. M. DISEASES of the VERTEBRÆ. These Preparations shew the changes the Bodies of the Vertebræ undergo from the first appearance of the Disease, until the Mass falls under the weight of the Body. There are several Dried Specimens in the Cabinets. The Student will at once comprehend the distinction between the two most common Diseases of the Spine. He will in these skeletons see the consequence of the SCROPHULOUS CARIES of the VERTEBRÆ, as distinguished from the effects of the LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE. There are Sections of the Diseased Spine exhibiting the form of the Spinal Canal.—There is one very remarkable case of Curvature of the Spine, and consequent Distortion of the Ribs.

Sub-division Nine, I. 9. M. contains the DISTORTED PELVES, which have been already noticed.

DIVISION II.—JOINTS.

II. N. Forty Preparations, illustrating the Anatomy of the various Joints —with specimens of the Interarticular Cartilages. There are examples of the Symphysis, in the Ossa Pubis—of Synchondrosis in the Vertebræ —of Syndesmosis in the Bones of the Extremities—of Arthrodia in the Bones of the Carpus—of Ginglimus in the Jaw, the Knee, &c.—of Trochoides in the Atlas and Dentata—of Enarthrosis in the Head of the Humerus—Hip Joint, &c.

II. M. Diseases of the Joints.

The most interesting Preparations of this Division are those of the Disease of the Hip Joint. There are specimens of the Termination of the Disease by Anchylosis of different kinds—some Examples of Dislocation, Consecutive upon Disease, and also from Accident.—A few Preparations of the Formation of a New Glenoid Cavity, after Dislocation of the Shoulder.

Among the Diseases of the Knee Joint there are examples of the common Scrophulous Affection, in different degrees; there are two very curious specimens of Disease of the Capsular Ligament presenting appearances which have not been described by any author.

The Student may here observe, that there is such a thing as Dislocation of the Knee.

DIVISION III.—TEETH.

III. N. 1. 2. 3. Preparations of the Alveoli.
—— 4. to 11. Sections of the Teeth, shewing the difference of the Bone and Enamel.
—— 12. 13. 14. Sections of the Jaw, and of the Teeth, highly injected.
—— 15. to 26. Specimens of the Adult Teeth—Teeth in the Jaw injected, —and shewing the structure of the Gums.

III. N. 27. to 49. Changes on the Jaw of the Infant, produced by the growth of the Teeth.—The commencement of the Teeth in the Jaw of the Fœtus under six months.—The relation of the Second set of Teeth to the First.

—— 42. to 49. The successive Growth of the Milk Teeth.

—— 50. 51. 52. Succession of their Decay.

III. M. 1. to 11. DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

III. C. to 50. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF THE TEETH—Sections of the Elephant's Tooth; of the Mastodonton; of the Hippopotamus, &c. to shew the Bone, Enamel, and Crusta Petrosa. Balls lodged in the Elephant's Teeth—these Balls have been shot into the Shell of the young Tusk, whilst the Pulp was still active in secreting the matter to complete the Tooth. In one specimen, the presence of the Ball has disordered the action of the Pulp, and has consequently produced a difference in the bone secreted before and after the wound was inflicted.

DIVISION IV.—MUSCLES.

This division consists of preparations for the illustration of the Lectures introductory to the Muscular System. Rectilineal—Sartorius; Simple Penniform—Peroneus Longus; Complete Penniform—Rectus Femoris; Compound Penniform Soleüs; Radiated Deltoid—with a Biceps—a Triceps, &c.

DIVISION V.—BRAIN AND NERVES.

V. I. N. 1. to 5. Membranes of the Brain, Dura Mater, Tunica Arachnoides, Pia Mater.

—— 7. to 16. Sections of the Brain.

V. 2. N.	Structure of the Nerves.—Difference between the Fibres of the Par Vagum—Sympathetic and Common Nerves, Neurilema, &c.
V.1.M. 1. to 6.	Inflammations of the Dura Mater.
—— 7. to 11.	Ulceration of the Dura Mater.
—— 13.	Scirrhous Tumour of the Dura Mater.
—— 14.	Fungous Tumour of Ditto.
—— 15. & 16.	Ossifications of Ditto.
—— 17.	Hydatid from the substance of the Brain.
—— 18.	A Cyst taken from the Brain, which contained four ounces of Purulent Matter.
—— 19. 20. —— 21. 22.	Specimens of Fungus Cerebri. See model in the cabinet.
—— 25. 26.	Apoplexy.
V. 2. M.	Diseases of the Nerves—Tumours in them, &c.

DIVISION VI.—EYE.

VI. 1. to 17.	Structure of the Eye-lids, Tarsi—Meibomean, or Sebaceous Glands—Lachrymal Gland—Punctæ—Ducts—Caruncula—Valvula Semilunaris.
— 18. to 26.	Coats of the Eye-Ball, with some examples from Animals—the Adnata—Albuginea—Sclerotica—Cornea—Choroides—Tunica Ruschiana—Tunica Jacobi—Retina—Tunica Nervosa—T. Vasculosa Retinæ.
— 27. to 56.	Preparations of the Coats. Fine Injections of the Choroides, the Ligamentum Ciliare—Ciliary Arteries, the Vasa Vorticosa—Ciliary Nerves—Ciliary Processes—Vascularity of the Iris.
— 57. to 61.	Varieties in the Lascar and Negro.
— 61. to 73.	Transparent Tunics of the Humours of the Eye—the Membrana Hyaloidea—Tunica Aranea, or Capsule of the Lens—Petitian Canal.

VI. 74. to 84.	Injections of the Capsule of the Lens—of the Membrana Pupillaris, and of the Arteria Centralis Retinæ.
— 87. to 96.	Some circumstances illustrated by the Comparative Anatomy of the Eye.
VI. M. 1. et seq:	Fungus Hæmatodes of the Eye, Cataract, Black Cataract—Adhesions of the Iris to the Cornea, &c.

DIVISION VII.—EAR.

VII. 1. to 8.	Varieties in the Form of the External Ear—The Helix, Antihelix—Tragus—Antitragus—Scapha and Concha—Cartilages dissected.
— 8. to 20.	Different Sections of the Ear.
— 21. to 35.	Injection of the Membrana Tympani, and of the Periosteum of the Ossiculi—with the Maleus, Incus, Orbiculare, and Stapes, in their natural Connection and Place.
— [37. to 42.	Sections shewing the Tympanum, the Eustachian Tube, the Corda Tympani.
— 43. to 62.	The Labyrinth — the Vestibule — the Semicircular Canals—the Cochlea—with the Auditory Nerve and its Divisions—Casts in Metal of the Cavities of the Ear.
VII. C. 1. et seq.	Some Points illustrated by the Comparative Anatomy.

DIVISION VIII.—NOSE.

Thirty Preparations of the Natural and Diseased Structure.

The five Cartilages are dissected—the Middle forming the Septum, the two Anterior, forming the Tip of the Nose—the two Posterior forming the Alæ—Sections shewing the Membrana Schneideriana, or Pituitaria—the Olfactory Nerve—the Sinuses communicating with the Nose—Frontal Sinuses—the Œthmoidal—the Sphenoid—the Maxillary—Lachrymal Duct and Lachrymal Sac, all covered with the injected Schneiderian Membrane—Some examples of Polypi.

DIVISION IX.—TONGUE.

Sections shewing the Structure of the Tongue—Dissections of the Gustatory Nerve of the fifth pair—of the ninth, and of the Glosso Pharyngeal—the several Papillæ.—1st. The Papillæ Truncatæ at the Base.—2d. Papillæ Obtusæ, or Fungiformes on the upper Surface.—3d. Papillæ Minimæ Vaginatæ Villosæ on the Side and Tip of the Tongue—Rugæ—the Foramen Cœcum Morgagni.

DIVISION X.—SKIN.

X. 1. N. 1. to 50.	Injections and Dissections of the Skin.—Preparations of the Cuticle or Epidermis—Corpus or Rete Mucosum—Cutis Vera or Dermis.
X. 2. N. 1. to 10.	Structure of the Hair.
X. 3. N. 1. to 10.	Structure and Diseases of the Nails.
X. 1. M.	Diseases of the Skin—Nævus Maternus—Tumours—Elephantiasis, &c.

DIVISION XI.—ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

XI. 1. N. 1. to 20.	Shewing the Structure of the Larynx and Trachea—Os Hyoides—Thyroid Cartilage—Arytenoid Cartilages—Epiglottis—Rima Glottidis—Sacculus Laryngis, &c.
XI. 1. M. 1. to 4.	Croup in Children and in the Adult.
—— 6. to 11.	Inflammation of the Interior of the Larynx; the Surface incrusted with Coagulable Lymph.
—— 12. to 21.	Larynx Ulcerated, and the Epiglottis destroyed in some instances.
—— 22.	Necrosis of the Cricoid Cartilage. The Operation of Laryngotomy was performed here, and on 5. 10. and 19,

XI. 1. M. 20.	Scirrhous Thyroid Gland pressing on the Trachea, and causing Suffocation.
—— 23. to 26.	Enlargements of the Thyroid Gland.
XI. 2. N. 1. to 12.	Preparations illustrative of the Structure of the Lungs—Bronchii—Bronchial Cells, Turtle's Lungs, &c.
XI. 2. M. 1. to 30.	Diseases of the Lungs—Effusion of Lymph—Adhesions—Injection of the Lymph—Tubercles—Vomicæ—Bronchial Cells Enlarged and Broken into Larger Cavities—Substance of the Lungs Consolidated by Inflammation—Ossifications of Pleura, &c.

DIVISION XII.—CIRCULATING SYSTEM.

XII. 1. N. 1. to 6.	Structure of the Fœtal Heart—Foramen Ovale—Ductus Arteriosus—Smallness of the Pulmonary Artery.
—— 7. to 22.	Structure of the Adult Heart—Eustachian Valve—Musculi Pectinati—Annulus Venosus—Columnæ Carneæ—Cordæ Tendineæ—Tricuspid Valve—Semilunar Valve—Septum Cordis—Mitral Valve, &c.
XII. 1. M. 1. to 27.	Enlargements, Inflammations, Suppurations, and Ossifications of the Heart—Strictures of the Ostia, and Diseases of the Valves.
—— 28. to 33.	Malformations of the Heart—Puer Cæruleus, &c.
XII. 2. N. 1. to 25.	Dissection of the Coats of the Arteries—Tunica Cellulosa—Nervosa, or Tendinea—Tunica Musculosa—Tunica Interna—Vasa Vasorum—Specimens of Inosculation, &c.
XII. 2. M. 1. to 60.	Aneurisms of the Aorta. Aneurisms and Wounds of the Smaller Arteries. Ossifications of the Arteries Ligatures on Arteries. Coagula forming in the Aneurismal Sac.

XII. 3. N. Structure and Diseases of the Veins—Coagulum obstructing the Vena Cava.

In this Division of the Museum, the Students' attention will be drawn to the appearance of Disease in the Coats of the Arteries, and the formation of Aneurism—1st, the Dilatation of the Natural Coats; 2d, the Abrupt Tumour of the Aneurism; 3d, the formation of the Clot in successive Layers. He will notice with interest the effect of the Ligature on Arteries.

In the East end of the Gallery are the dry Preparations of the Arteries and Veins.

The next Division should have been that of the Lymphatics; but by accident the bottles were numbered under a Division X.

LYMPHATICS.

1. to 20. Lacteal Vessels of Man and Brutes, injected with Quicksilver.

21. to 40. Preparations of the Lymphatic Glands, and of the Lymphatics of the Extremities, preserved in Spirit of Turpentine.

DIVISION XIII.—DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

XIII. 1. N. Structure of the Salivary Glands, Submaxillary or Wharton's Duct—Parotid or Steno's Duct—Socia Parotidis—Sublingual Glands—Glandulæ Labiales—Glandulæ Buccales, &c.—all of the Class Conglomerate.

XIII. 2. N. Structure of the Pharynx and Œsophagus—Velum Palatinum—Uvula—Arches of the Palate—Amygdalæ—Great Bag covered by the Constrictors—Tunica Musculosa Gulæ—Tunica Mucosa, &c.

XIII. 2. M. Diseases of the Pharynx and Œsophagus, these are at present arranged near to the Diseases of the Larynx

——— 1. Preternatural Bag formed in the Pharynx.

XIII 2. M. 2. Abscess opening into the Pharynx.

—— 3. Os Hyoides Carious and projecting into the Pharynx so as to cause Suffocation.

4. to 8. Examples of Strictures of the Œsophagus; those which arose from Cold and Inflammation are situated at the Termination of the Pharynx.

—— 9. to 15. Ulcerations of the Œsophagus—Tumours forming in the Œsophagus and obstructing Deglutition—Scirrhous Contraction of the Pharynx.

XIII. 3. N. 1. to 20. Natural Structure of the Stomach; some very fine Injections—with Dissections of the Cardiac Orifice—the Pyloric Sphincter or Valve—the Rugæ, &c.

XIII. 3. M. 1. to 39. Diseases of the Stomach—among those are included, the Digested Stomach, the Effects of Poison, and a great variety of Ulcers, Scirrhus, &c.

XIII. 4. N. 1. to 70. Preparations illustrative of the Structure of the Small and Great Intestines—there are many very well injected. —The Peritoneal Coat—Muscular Coat—Villous Coat—Villi—Valvulæ Conniventes—Mouths of Lacteals—Glandulæ Aggregatæ—Glandulæ Solitariæ—Valvula Tulpii—Longitudinal Bands of the Colon, &c. are all shewn.

XIII. 4. M. 1. to 65. Include all the Common Diseases of the Intestines—Ulcer after Fever—Ulcer after Dysentery—Effects of Inflammation—Scrophulous Glands—Matter in the Lacteals—Adhesions after Dropsy—Scirrhous Thickening—Stricture, &c.

XIII. 4. M. H. There are so many specimens of Hernia that it was necessary to put them under a distinct Sub-division. They are very valuable, as they explain the Changes which the Sac undergoes—the manner in which the Intestine is Strangulated—the Changes produced upon the Omentum, when down in the Sac—the Varieties, in Femoral, Inguinal and Umbilical Hernia—Here are also cases of Intususceptio in all degrees—there is an example of thirty inches of Intestine passed by Stool, after which the Patient perfectly recovered.—These Preparations are illustrated by a set of Models which Mr. Bell made many years ago, and which have the advantage of shewing the Colours of the Diseased Intestine.

XIII. 4. M. W. 1. to 12	Under this are a few of the common Intestinal Worms.
XIII. 5. N. 1. to 8.	Structure of the Liver and Gall Bladder.
XIII. 5. M. 1. to 50.	Diseases of the Liver and Gall Bladder.
—— 1. to 8.	Specimens of Tubercles.
—— 10. to 20.	Hydatids and large Sacs, found in the Liver.
—— 48.	A large Jar containing many Thousand Hydatids, a Part only of what was found in one Subject.
XIII. 6. N. 1. to 8.	Structure of the Spleen.
XIII. 6. M.	Diseases of the Spleen.
XIII. 7. N.	Structure of the Pancreas—shewing by the Injection of its Ducts, that it is of the Conglomerate Class of Glands.

DIVISION XIV.—URINARY ORGANS.

XIV. 1. N. 1. to 30.	Natural Structure of the Penis and Bladder. Among those Preparations there may be found several which shew that the Mucous Membrane of the Urethra is not furnished with Muscular Fibres, as is generally supposed.—The Preparations are also illustrative of the Structure of the Corpus Cavernosum—Septum Pecteniforme — Glans — Bulb, and the Internal Spongy Body injected with Quicksilver. The Passage of the Ducts of the Testicle through the Prostate—the Lobes of the Prostate — the Verumontanum — Sinus Morgagni.—The Muscles of the Ureters, &c.

XIV. 1. M. DISEASES OF THE URETHRA AND BLADDER.

On a subject where so much has been left to conjecture, these 100 Preparations furnish the Student with an important series of facts.

—— 1. 1. a. 2. Stricture of the Preputium.

—— 3. to 29. Are Prepartions of the Strictures in the Urethra—Contraction from Inflammation of the Lacunæ—Contractions of the Orifice of the Urethra from Gonorrhœa—the Simple Bridle Stricture—the firm Callous Stricture—Calculi retained behind the Stricture, and False Passages made by Caustic and the Bougie.

—— 30. to 37. Effects of Stricture in thickening the Bladder—Abscesses in the Perineum—Bladder perforated with the Catheter—Sloughing of the Urethra, and Inflammation of the Bladder.

——37. 38. 39. 40. The Bladder punctured in Cases of Obstruction by the Rectum, and above the Pubes.

—— 41. to 48. Ulceration of the Urethra behind the Stricture of the Urethra—Abscesses in the Prostate Gland—Fistula in Perineo—Ulceration of the Urethra and Sloughing of the Scrotum—Sloughing of the Urethra itself.

—— 49 to 57. Stricture of the Urethra where the Urine burst into the Cavernous Body of the Penis—Scrotum thickened by frequent extravasation of Urine—Enlargement of the Ducts of the Prostate Gland in consequence of Stricture—Fistulous Communication betwixt the Rectum and Urethra—Fistula in Perineo, and Urinary Abscesses.

—— 58. to 64. Diseases of the Prostate Gland, in all its stages of Diseased enlargement—False Passage made by the Catheter through the Prostate Gland—Scirrhous Rectum extending to the Prostate Gland—Calculi in the Prostate Gland—Uvula Vesicæ—Abscesses in the Prostate Gland.

XIV. 1. M. 65. to 68. Enlargement of the Prostate Gland—Sacculi formed in the Bladder—Prostate so large that the Catheter, when introduced, never reached the Bladder.

—— 69. to 83. Diseases of the Bladder — Sacculated Bladder — Stones in Sacs—Stones in Prostate—Calculous Concretion on the Inner Coat of the Bladder, &c.

XIV. 2. N. 1. to 50. Natural Structure of the Kidney — fine Injections and Sections of the Kidney, exhibiting the Three portions of its solid substance, the Corpora Globosa—the Tubuli Uriniferi—the Mamillary Portions—Calyces, Pelvis—Ureter, &c.

XIV. 2. M. 1. to 20. Diseases of the Kidney — Examples of the Scrophulous Kidney, of Hydatid Sacs, of Bony Cysts—Great Enlargement of the Cavities, in consequence of Stricture of the Urethra—Calculi in the Kidney.

XIV. 3. M. More than 100 Urinary Calculi; in one Specimen there are all the Substances that were ever seen in the Urinary Calculus—Uric Acid—Urate of Ammonia—Phosphate of Lime—Phosphate of Ammonia—Magnesia—Oxalate of Lime—Silex, and Animal Albumen.

DIVISION XV.

MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The Natural and Morbid Structure of the Testicle only are under this Division.

XV. 1. N. 1. to 5. A Series shewing the Descent of the Testicle.

—— 6. to 10. Dissections shewing the Coats, Tunica Vaginalis—Tunica Albuginea — Tubuli Testis unravelled — Passage of Spermatic Artery into the substance — Sæpimenta Testis—Corpus Highmorianum—Absorbents.

XV. 1. N. 11. to 31. The Minute Structure illustrated by injections of quicksilver—filling the Tubuli Testis—Vasa Recta—Rete Testis—Vasa Efferentia or Vascular Cones—Epidydimis—Globus Major—Globus Minor—Vas Deferens—Vas Aberrans; where the Veins are injected the Corpus Pampiniforme is seen; in all, more than 40 preparations.

XV. 2. N. 1. to 3. Vesiculæ Seminales — Prostate — Cowper's Gland—Gland of Littre.

XV. 3. N. Septum Scroti, &c.

XV. 1. M. 1. to 7. b. Common Hydrocele—Hydrocele in the Coats of the Testicle—Hydrocele of the Cord—four examples of the effect of Injection of Wine and Water as a Cure for Hydrocele.

4. Inflammatory Tumor around the Cord.

8. to 10. Cartilaginous Cysts and Thickening of the Coats.

11. to 31. Scrophulous Testicle—The Cancerous Testicle—the Effect of Fungus Hæmatodes—Abscess in the Vesiculæ Seminales—Deficiency of Vesicula on one Side, &c.—Among those Preparations there are many examples of the inflammation being excited by Irritation of the Urethra and Verumontanum.

DIVISION XVI.

FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

XVI. 1. N. 1. to 40. Form a complete Series, illustrative of the Structure of the Uterus, Ovaria—Vagina, &c.

—— 1. to 9. Mons Veneris—Labiæ—Clitoris—Nymphæ—Urethra—Hymen—Carunculæ Myrtiformes—Rete Vasculosum—Rugæ Pennatæ—Glandulæ Mucosæ, &c.

XVI. 1. N. 1. to 40. Body of the Uterus—Fundus—Cervix—Os Tincæ—Fallopian Tubes—Fimbriæ or Morsus Diaboli—Ovaria—Corpora Graafiana—Round Ligament—Broad Ligament—Alæ Vespertilionis—Uterus during Menstruation.

XVI. 2. N. 1. to 32. Shewing the Changes which take place in the Impregnated Uterus—The Growth of the Uterus—Its Vascularity before the Ovum is visible—the Opening of the Fallopian Tubes—the Corpus Luteum—the formation of the Deciduæ—the Attachment of the Placenta—the remarkable Thickness after Delivery, &c.

XVI. 3. N. 1. to 30. Abortions, forming a Series from the first appearance of the Embryo up to the Seventh Month—In the Early Examples we see the Fœtus—Amnion—Chorion—Vesicula Alba and Umbilical Cord.—In the later Specimens there may be seen the remarkable Changes in the Decidua Vera and Reflexa, the Chorion, Amnion, and Funis.

XVI. 1. M. 1. to 50. Examples of the Diseases of the Uterus—Scirrhous Tumours which occupy the Substance, Pendulous Tumours of the same kind, projecting from its Exterior Surface—the Ravages of the True Cancer of the Orifice of the Uterus—There are also among the Tumours found in the Substance, Polypi and Calculi—Examples of Diseases and Dropsy of the Ovarium—Rupture of the Uterus—Examples of United Twins and Extra Uterine Conception.

XVI. 4. N. 1. to 20. Shewing the Structure of the Placenta.

XVI. 5. N. 1. to 7. Structure of the Mamma—the Glandular Part—the Adipose Part—Papilla or Nipple—Lactiferous Ducts—their Orifices—Areola, &c.

XVI. 5. M. 1. to 10. Disease of the Mamma, principally Cases of Scirrhus—there are some Sections shewing the Progress of the Ulceration—in the Division of the Bones there are some good Examples of the Cancer extending into the Sternum. — To this Series is added a Collection of Drawings by Mr. Bell, from the Cases in the Cancer Ward of the Middlesex Hospital.

The next Division is XX. Gun-Shot Wounds, which being a distinct Subject, stands separate from the others.

DIVISION XX.—GUN-SHOT FRACTURES.

This Cabinet contains forty specimens of Bones Fractured by Musket Ball and Grape Shot—with few exceptions, Mr. Bell saw the Patients, and took the Report from their own mouths, if he was not himself the Operator.

10. In this instance, the Head of the Humerus was fractured by a Musket Ball, Jan. 16, 1809—The Arm was cut off at the Shoulder Joint. It was the consideration of this case that suggested to Mr. B. the impropriety of this practice, and in the end, checked the too frequent course to this operation in the British Army.

There is a drawing of a similar case, in which Amputation at the Socket proved fatal from Hæmorrhage.

17. The Humerus fractured by a Musket Ball, Jan. 16, 1809. There is a painting of this fine young man—Amputation was performed after a consultation of the most eminent Surgeons. In Mr. B.'s opinion, wrong practice—see Operative Surgery.

7. to 14. Various examples of the effect of Shot on the Cylindrical Bones, 18th June, 1815—most of these were condemned to Amputation, in consequence of early and free incisions not having been made—see Surgical Reports, Vol. I.

The Student is requested to notice the different effect of Shot, according to the part of the Bone struck, as in No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. He will also observe that the Ball seldom sticks in the substance of the Bone, but is arrested under the Periosteum and soft parts on the further side of the Bone, as in No. 1, No 3.

No. 27. A remarkable case where the Ball struck and lodged in the Head of the Femur, and carried that part of the Bone through the posterior part of the Acetabalum into the Abdomen.

No. 30. A Ball which has pierced the Body of the Vertebra, and rests on the Spinal Marrow.

No. 21. The Knee Joint, with a Ball lodging in the Head of the Femur—In this case quicksilver was used to dissolve the Ball, which had a very unhappy effect, and made it necessary to Amputate.

No. 35. Gun-shot Fracture of the Skull—the Ball passed betwixt the Bone and Dura Mater.

No. 34 Portion of the Ball sticking in the Diploe.

No. 38. Exhibits the smaller hole where the Ball entered the forehead—the larger hole where it passed out.

No. 31. A remarkable example of wound of the Heart—The wound was made by a small Pistol Ball, yet the Ventricle is rent from its Base to its Apex.

These Specimens illustrate much of the peculiar nature of Gun-shot Fracture. It must be regretted that a Collection made by Mr. Bell at Brussells, which would have illustrated the changes consequent on these injuries, never reached England.

⁂ If Mr. B.'s efforts had been liberally seconded, this would have been a Cabinet of great value to Science and to the Military Service.

FINIS.

J. Davy, Printer, 17, Queen Street, Seven Dials.